

Takbirat

اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ، اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اَللّٰهُ
وَاللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ وَلِلّٰهِ الْحَمْدُ

Allahu akbaru, Allahu akbaru, lā illaha illAllahu wAllahu akbaru, Allahu akbaru wa lillahlil ḥamdu

Allah is the greatest, Allah is the greatest, there is no deity (worthy of worship) except Allah, and Allah is the greatest, Allah is the greatest and to Allah (alone) belongs all praise.

[Muṣṣnaf Ibn Abī Shaibah: 5694]

اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ كَبِيْرًا وَّالْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ كَثِيْرًا وَّسُبْحَانَ
اَللّٰهِ بُكْرَةً وَّاَصِيْلًا

*Allahu akbaru kabīran wal ḥamdu lillahi kathīran wa subḥānAllahi
Bukrata(n)w wa aṣīlan*

Allah is the greatest - the most great, all abundant praise is for Allah and glory be to Allah in the morning and in the evening.

[Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim: 1358]

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SUNNAHS OF 'EID DAY

Adornment & Beautification

Ibn 'Abbas ؓ narrated that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ would wear a cloak with red stripes on the day of 'Eid. [Al-Mu'jam al-Kabir liṭ-ṭabrānī]

Reciting Takbirat

'Abdullah bin 'Umar ؓ would go to the area of 'Eid prayer early morning right after sunrise and would keep proclaiming Takbirāt in a loud voice until the Imam came out.

[Muṣanaf Ibn Abī Shaibah]

Sadaqah al-Fitr

Ibn 'Abbas ؓ narrated that the Prophet ﷺ enjoined ṣadaqah al-Fitr on those who fast to shield them from any indecent act or speech, and for the purpose of providing food for the needy. It is accepted as ṣadaqah al-Fitr for the one who pays it before the 'Eid prayer, and it is any ṣadaqah for the one who pays it after the prayer. [Sunan Abū Dawūd]

Eating Sweet before 'Eid Prayer

Anas bin Malik ؓ narrated that the Prophet ﷺ would not go out to pray on the day of 'Eid al-Fitr without eating an odd number of dates.

[Sunan al-Tirmidhī]

Taking Women for 'Eid Prayer

Umm Attiyah ؓ said: we were ordered to go out with the menstruating, single and hijab observing women to the area of 'Eid prayer. The menstruating women would participate in the gathering and supplications of the Muslims but stay away from the place where the prayer is performed. [Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

A Sahabiyah asked the Prophet ﷺ, O Messen-

ger of Allah ﷻ! If one does not have an outer garment and thus she is unable to go to the area of 'Eid prayer? He replied, Let her friend cover her with her garment and let her participate in the good and the supplications of the Muslims.

[Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

'Eid Prayer and Sermon

Ibn 'Abbas ؓ narrated that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ went out to the area of the 'Eid prayer and offered two rak'āt [i.e., the Eid prayer] without praying anything before or after it.

[Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

'Abdullah bin 'Umar ؓ narrated that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ first offered the prayers of 'Eid al-Adhā and 'Eid al-Fitr and then delivered the sermon. [Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

One who misses the 'Eid prayer in congregation may offer two rak'āts individually.

[Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī, Book of 'Eids, Chapter: 25]

Meeting & Supplicating for others

Jubair bin Nufair ؓ narrated that when the Prophet ﷺ's companions met each other on 'Eid day, they would say to each other:

تَقَبَّلَ اللَّهُ مِنَّا وَمِنْكُمْ

TaqabbalAllahu minna wa minkum

'May Allah accept from us and from you.'

[Tamām al-minah fi Ta'liq 'ala fiqh al-Sunnah]

Adopting Different Routes

Jābir ؓ narrated that on the days of 'Eid, the Prophet ﷺ would go to the prayer area by one route and come back by another route.

[Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

Rejoicing

Playing, recreation and poetry are permissible on the day of 'Eid to express happiness.

[Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī & Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim]